NEW YORK HERALD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2 1867.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatche must be addressed Naw York Herath Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Br FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty fourth street. - CINDERSLIA - Too MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE

TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Pifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets,—Transport Tromas' Portlar Garden Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite 8t Nicholas Hotel.—WHITE COPTON AND SHARPLEY'S MINSTER-AND VARIETY COMBINATION IN A LIGHT AND PLEASING ENTERTAINMENT—THE PRENOR MILLINGES. GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, corner of Broad

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Entertainement, Singling, Darcing and Burlesques.—Hable Retern from Long Branch.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In These Songs, Dances, Ecomparity Businesque, &c.—Southern Flistations—Kill Trovatore.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Communication, NEGRO MINSTREAST, BURLESQUES, BALLAY DIVER TERMINAT, &C.—BUNKER HILL; OR, THE FIRST SHOT FOR FREEDOM.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.—Hart & Kerns' Combination Troupe.—Sissing, Dancing, Bullesque and Pantonine. Insis Involvantion. BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.
ALLET, FARCE, PANYONINE, BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIA:
ONIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE FREALS ST

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAM NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCHERCE AND ART, CARREST OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYECUME INSTITUTE, SIS Broadway.—LECTURES DAILY, Upon from 8 A. M. III. 10 o'clock P. M.

New York, Monday, September 2, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE. The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

day evening, September 1.

The Marquis de Moustier, Foreign Minister of France addressed a circular note to the imperial representative at the European Courts on the subject of Napoleon relations towards the other Continental powers. The document is reassuring of peace. At the city of Berlin elections for members of the North German Parliamen the Prussian radicals were victorious. Admiral Farra gut's equadros had sailed from Cronstadt. The Amer can excarsionists to the Holy Land were at the Crimea where they enjoyed a reception from the Czar and

By the steamship Hanza at this port yesterday we have more details of our cable despatches to the 20th of

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting Attorney General Binckley has written a mos important opinion, addressed to the President, and relating to the action of General Sickles approving the forcible prevention of the execution of processes issued Binokley severely consures General Sickles for his bordination and contempt of the powers of judiciary, and pronounces his action as a musdemeanor, liable to punishment by the con-Frank, commanding the post of Wilmington, is published, in which that officer notifies the United States Marshal that so long as General Sickles order remains in existence he will not permit that fund and threatening to use armed force if such execution mpted. Mr. Binckley proceeds to show the under no circumstances can a military commanded interfere with the courts of the United States, from various Chief Justices to prove that under the constitution the judiciary of the republic cannot be interfered with or molested by any person, under penalties prescribed by law. In conclusion the acting President to promptly repress all such acts of con-tumacy, lest he should rightfully be regarded as being to such insults cast upon the dignity of th Supreme Court, and to open violations of the constitution

In relation to the reported forthcoming amnesty pro clamation, it is stated in our special Washington tele of President Johnson's intentions say pardons will be granted to all classes of ex-rebels, except those guilty of piracy and of cruel treatment to Union soldiers. This amnesty will restore the parties concerned to all civil

A despatch from Fort Have states that no informatio received from the force sent against the In dians, although it was believed that several battles had taken place. The Indiane say they do not wish peace and threaten to kill the Commissioners if possible. A telegram from General Augur's headquarters reports an attack upon a government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 25th ult., ending with the repulse of the Indians.
A battle took place on the 27th ult. between two bands

of Sioux, in which several savages were killed.

Some facts compiled from official documents, and pub lished elsewhere, throw additional light upon our In-dian troubles. Letters from General Hancock and others written some time age, make it appear that the honest intention of keeping at peace with the settlers.
They sent numerous threats to the agents, ordered the
military not to cut wood, and wound up by sending in message requiring the removal of the soldiers, or they would help them to leave the country. The Indian also expressed their decided determination not to perm the construction of the railroad through their grounds them and destroy their villages. The compilation close with an account of numerous murders and depredation

Our special telegrams from Washington mention that rumors provailed there of the removal of Collecter James, of Richmond. General J. E. Mulford is strongly recommended for the position.

al Grant gave a parting dinner to Seter Remere

on Saturday evening.

The Post Office Department has instituted inquiries into the alleged abuse of mail matter on the overland route. A special agent starts for the Plains in a few

ays on business connected with this matter.

The State Department at Washington has received letter from our Consul at Palermo, giving an account of the progress of the choises at that place. Quite a large number of cases had occurred, and the people were

posed American at a hotel at Richmond, in Surrey, on a continuous and evil mainly responsible.

name appeared to be J. Robinson, with friends in New York. He shot himself through the head, and died about two hours afterwards. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "temporary insanity."

Our dates from Rio Janeiro are to August 1. Th commander of the Brazilian forces, Marques de Caxias, had at last determined to abandon the position from which the allies had so long vainly struggled to advance through Paraguay. All the troops have been embarked aboard the feet, preparatory to forming a junction with the Saron de Herral, who is on the upper Parana. It has been, however, discovered that the Paraguayan are to be met on the way. They have fortified several s now reported to be quite a formidable position to pass His royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg had arrived and been well received at Rio. He left Rio on his ship the Galatea, for the Cape of Good Hope, on July 23.

August. A market circular says :- We are still unab to report any improvement in the demand for American imports. The stock of flour is quite large, and dealers are holding from store at \$11 a \$12 for best brands resh landed-some lots offered at \$10. Provisions are also in fair supply and dull. Mess pork held at \$23 \$24; prime pork, good supply and no sales, nominal ; mess beef, no late sales; family beef, half barrels, \$12 a \$13; hams, no late sales; lard, 15c. choese, 16c.; candles, 8's, 12's and 24's, 14c. a 15c. American coap, no inquiry; Kentucky tobacco, no late sales; kerosene oil, good supply and dull, held at 40c. in tins—last sale in barrels, 30c. Exchange—Bank drawing rate on London, 510, ninety days' sight. Specie-American gold, 11/2 per cent premium; Spanist ons, \$16 40; patriot, \$16.

A fire occurred at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Saturday night, destroying a foundry; loss \$60,000. Four men were badly bruised by the explosion of shells. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A shark, nine feet in length, was caught by a man yesterday while fishing at pier 22 East river.

Napoleon's Circular and Speeches-Do They

The Marquis de Moustier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the representatives of the empire at foreign courts on the subject of the relations of Napoleon's government towards the other continental Powers. The official document, dated yesterday, is reassuring, the Minister asserting that the "auspicious meeting" at Salzburg should be regarded as "a fresh pledge of the maintenance of peace."

The Emperor of the French, it must be ad-

mitted, is no idler. The exhausting labors inseparable from the Exhibition and the entertainment of illustrious potentates and princes being virtually ended, he does not court repose. In place of setting out at once for Biarritz, to rest and drink in health from the invigorating sea breezes, he goes forth to meet his imperial brother of Austria on the twofold mission of condolence and diplomacy The Salzburg conference ended, whether to his entire satisfaction or not we cannot tell, he proceeds to the camp at Chalons, where he amuses himself, and all the world besides, in the double exercise of reviewing his troops and making soup for h's officers. This done, he is in no hurry to get home. Halting at different stations by the way, particularly at Arras, at Lille and Amiens, he busies himself feeling the pulse of the manufacturing population, receives loyal addresses and delivers speeches in reply, full to the brim of pacific assurances. The question which naturally arises to every thinking man's lips is, what does all this mean? To answer this question directly most men find it difficult. Of all men living the man Napoleon is the least easily read. The "Sphinx of the Tuilleries" is a name by no means in aptly applied. The oracle seldom opens his mouth, and when he does speak we seem to be as far from a knowledge of his thoughts as ever. Talleyrand was never more successful than be in making speech the means, not of erpressing, but of concealing thought. The Salzburg conference was certainly ominous of danger, and there are many who persist in thinking that the fruit of it cannot be other than bitter. The visit to the camp at Chalons was not more reassuring. The disposition manifested to feel the public pulse at Arras is, to say the least of it, equally suspicious. But rances of peace? At the close of the Salzburg meeting it was announced, evidently with imperial sanction, that the peace of Europe was now secured. The speech at Arras was of doubtful significance, and might mean either peace or war. The speeches at Lille and Amiens have both of them been eminently pacific, and the Foreign Office circular is in the same vein. What, then, is the conclusion to be

arrived at? The conclusion to which we feel ourselves driven by a review of the entire situation is, that Napoleon is desirous of peace; that he has convinced himself that the French people are desirous of peace; that, therefore, we shall have no war unless war becomes such a necessity as shall compel the public assent of France. There is nothing of which Napoleon. in later years particularly, has shown himsel so ambitious as to be the exponent of the public mind of France. France, it is now manifest does not wish war. Our conviction therefore, is that we shall have none.

In arriving at this conclusion we are not for getful that the empire has not always meant peace when it said it did; that the Moniter has often cried peace when it meant war; and that experience has taught us that, as a a rule it is safest to interpret the Emperor's language in the opposite sense. We are as little for getful that circumstances bave materially changed within the last ten years. In the early years of his reign he had a name to make and make it he must, by fair means or by foul-He has made his name, and his anxiety now is to found a house. In order to do this he knows he must consult the welfare of France and to a large extent be obedient to her will. It is as impossible for him to be indifferent to the public sentiment of the world, and the world can see no just cause of war in the growth of Prussia and the consolidation of the great German nationality. Money, too, is scarce, and the necessity is daily becoming more imperious on the part of governments to consult the will of the great money holders, who are German war would be disastrous to trade, and cannot have the approbation of those kings of gold. Prussis, we know, will not attack France ; and from the feeling which has been elicited France, it may now be inferred, will not attack Prussia. The Saleburg conference, in our opinion, left matters in doubt. At Chalons and at Arras the Emperor felt the national pulse, which was not to be mistaken. At Lille and at Amiens be responded The result is peace. In the interests of trade and commerce, and for other higher reasons

than even these ; let us rejoice, and let us hope

that Napoleon at last sees and deplores the

evil of keeping Europe in a perpetual war

excitement-an evil for which be himself is

Secretary McCulloch and the Importers. Our recent article upon the unjust and illegal administration of the revenue laws by the Secretary of the Treasury has had the effect of eliciting from Washington an attempted vindication of the course of Mr. McCulloch towards our merchants who are engaged in importing merchandise from foreign ports. It only confirms all we have said concerning the inconsistent and oppressive action of McCulloch in regard to our importers, who have paid duties to the government which have been decided by the courts to have been illegally exacted. It is admitted that an immense sum of money has been paid back to some particular persons who had not complied with the law, by protesting or bringing suit. Now, we ask where does Mr. McCulloch find his authority to make an arbitrary rule for one importer and a different rule for another-paying to him who has waived all his rights by neglecting to protect himself by conforming to the laws the full amount of his claims, and refusing to pay to the other, who has taken all the flecessary steps to protect his legal rights, and has secured a decision of the courts in his favor The fact is that Mr. McCulloch permits his subordinates to make decisions that receive authority under the sanction of his signature which are daily embarrassing the government by their antagonism to the spirit of our revenue laws and the decisions of judicial tribunals, at the same time doing immense mischief to our great importing interests. When we compare the days of Corwin, Robert J. Walker, Guthrie and others, who administered the revenue laws in the spirit they were enacted by Congress, with the present time, when they are turned into an engine of oppression and favoritismthe will of Congress and the decisions of the courts being set at defiance-we may well view with alarm the damaging effect upon our national credit of the inauguration of a system

Treasury subordinates to obtain 'their just The facts in regard to the recent decision of Mr. McCulloch, whereby several hundred thousand dollars in gold has been taken out of the Treasury, are that in the fall of the year 1866 a person holding an official position in the Custom House at this port discovered that, by an error or omission in the law of June 30, 1864, the Collector had been charging too much duty upon certain importations of merchandise. This official resigned his position in the Custom House and entered into an arrangement with the parties interested to get back from the government such duties as had been paid in excess, he receiving a fee of fifty per cent of the amount recovered for his services. As no one knew of the error or omission in the law until it was discovered in the fall of 1866, no protests were filed against the payment of the duties that had been paid rom the time of the passage of the act, in 1864, down to the time of the discovery of the error in the law in 1866.

which encourages corrupt Treasury officials t

fill the pockets of themselves and their friends

out of the Treasury, and to drive importers

who have paid duties illegally away from the

courts, and compel them either to abandon

the prosecution of their claims or to corrupt

Our revenue laws require, in all cases, that the importer shall file a writ'en protest with the Collector within ten days from the payment of the duties; otherwise it is deemed a voluntary and legal payment, and cannot be recovered. No recovery could, therefore, have been had in the courts in these cases, as it is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain a judgment of the courts, to prove that all the equirements of the statute have been complied with. As before stated, however, a decision was obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the Collector to pay back to the parties the excess of duties paid by them, although it is admitted that the law re-

cases, manifestly just and equitable in their character, and meriting the special treatment extended to them." We should like to know wherein, and in what particular, these cases are exceptional cases, and wherein they mer ted the special favor extended to them by Mr McCulloch. It would seem that they come clearly within the category of speculations upon the Treasury, which the Secretary so nuch condemns, and still be authorizes then to be paid, notwithstanding the fact that the laimants had not complied with the law and could not have sustained their claims in the law courts.

This "special treatment" by Mr. McCulloch of certain claims has aroused a storm of indignation among our mercantile community, and a determination is manifested to sift this whole matter to the bottom. Ever since the forms tion of our government Congress has deemed the judicial tribunals to be the proper ones to settle and determine the many delicate and important questions arising under the revenue laws, and no previous Secretary has arrogated to himself the power of setting at defiance the will of Congress, as expressed by the decisions of the courts; and if Mr. McCulloch persists i his present course the community will be edified by the knowledge that our judiciary. which is supposed to be the guardian of the rights of the people, is under the control of Mr. McCulloch

The Remedy Against High Taxes.

New Jersey may look out for a very satisfac ory addition to her taxable wealth for some years to come, due not merely to satural in rease, but to the want of wisdom of the people of this city and Brooklyn. In both cities taxes are enormously and most unnecessarily high This is, of course, the consequence of official plandering in the guise of government. Wholesale jobbery and robbery; corruption of every possible sort; millions paid where hundred are due; accounts made exorbitant, almost beyond credence—these things in both cities are due to the fact that the municipal governments have been practically given over to the worst classes of the community. Property was minding its own business, and leaving "politics," so called, to those who had nothing better to do than to haunt the gin shops, run the primary elections and play the bully at the polls; and now property sees the result in remendously increased city expenses and consequent high taxes. Government had borne so lightly on them for so many years that people had begun to believe that business and mate rial prosperity had no relation to the political machine; but the taxgatherer comes to dispel the notion at last. It is found in Brooklyn that the taxable property bas not increased as

it was expected it would, on account of ac much wealth having been driven to New Jersey, and the municipal plunderers begin to see the possibility of killing the goose that laid their golden egg. Here the United States tax is an addition to an enormous city tax and good round State tax. New Jersey has almost no State debt as compared with ours; and a manufacturing business that can be carried on as well at Newark as in Brooklyn will have an immensely lighter burden for municipal expenses. People are alive to this practical remedy for high taxes, and New Jersey will find her advantage in our listless indifference to our own vital interests.

Judiciary Reform to the State Constitutions

Convention. The plan of the judiciary reform submitted by the committee of the State Constitutional Convention has some good features, and is : decided improvement upon the existing system. The most important changes it contemplates are the extension of the term of office of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, the Superior Court and Common Pleas. of New York city and county, and the Superio Court, of Buffalo, during good behavior, until the incumbents shall have reached the age of seventy years, and the entire separation of the Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court. It is proposed that the Court of Appeals shall consist of seven judges—the Supreme Court of thirty-four justices, the districts being four in number, New York having ten justices and the other districts eight each; the Superior Court and Common Pleas, of New York, of five judges each, and the Superior Court, of Buffalo, of three judges.

All these several judges and justices are to be elected by the people; but at the general election in the year 1870 the question is to be submitted to the popular vote whether vacancies occurring in any of those courts shall thereafter be filled by appointment or election. In order to clear off the calendar of the present Court of Appeals a commission is created, to consist of five Commissioners o Appeals, to hear and determine such causes as shall be pending on the 1st of January next in the present Court of Appeals, except such as the new court may decide to reserve to themselves. The commission is to exist for three years, and to be composed of the present four udges of the Court of Appeals, with a fifth to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. A provision is made for the creation of a similar commission at the expiration of ten years from the time of the adoption of the new constitution by the people,

if the Legislature shall then deem it necessary. These are the main features of the new udicial system proposed for the State, and it is in many respects a decided improvement upon that at present in operation. The extension of the terms of the judges of all the higher courts is a very desirable reform, and the creation of the Commission of Appeals will serve to materially relieve the calendar of the court of last resort. But the Convention has so muddled and befogged other parts of its work, and has displayed so much narrow partisan ship and such earnest sympathy with legisla tive and lobby corruption, that the constitu tion it will submit to the popular vote will very probably be rejected, despite this one ming feature.

A Fine Chance for European Capital. In England and France, and particularly in England, just now there is such an abundance of money that the holders of it are seeking investments at two and two and a half per cent. Almost every available opportunity of employing it there profitably and safely has been exhausted. The limit of development has been reached for those who desire a good percentage for their capital. How different here! Although we have a larger population than States is so vast and full of undeveloped resources that the creation of capital, rapid as that is, cannot keep pace with the demand for it. It is true there is in New York at present an easy money market, but that is temporary and arises from artificial causes; but even here money can be used at more than double the interest it can in England. In other parts of the country it is scarcer, and a higher rate is obtained, with ample security. But the South, that garden of the American continent, is in great need of capital, and in need of more than New York can supply. There money is sought at ten, fifteen, or more per cent. The cople were so impoverished by the war that hey were left without means to cultivate their lands and transport their produce; and although they are recovering from this deplorable condition they are still in need of money, and are ready to make great sacrifices to obtain it.

Millions of acres of the finest cotton, rice, obacco and sugar lands are waiting for the application of capital to bring out their riches Then the South teems with mineral wealth in the finest iron ores, in coal, copper, gold and other minerals. The water power is unequalled. Australia is not a finer wool country. The best flour that comes to the market is from the South. Its extensive and splendid forests of timber are well known. Virginia alone could raise the most delicious fruits and finest vegetables sufficient to supply all the Northern markets. Added to all this, and much more, we find there the most delightful and healthy climate and beautiful country. Here is, then the field for capital and immigration. The lands can be bought cheap, a high rate of interest will be given for money on good security, slavery is abolished forever, and the freedmen are peaceable, tractable and industrious Under the new state of things the South is destined to advance in prosperity and wealth beyond what it ever was or could be in former times, and those who are wise in investing apital there now will reap a rich harvest. In few months probably the Southern States will be restored to all their privileges in the Union. Then a magnificent future must be their destiny.

Where Are the Police? How long has it been since the police interrupted a prize fight, or since anybody was prosecuted for his part in the riot? Is it not due to common decency that the guardians of public peace and good order should give some evidence that they have heard of all the late fights? Of course, it is difficult to know when the fights are to take place; but some hundreds of people generally find it out and why cannot the police? Why not establish in the department a "sporting bureau," whose especial duty shall be to keep current with

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 1.

A French Imperial Circular on the Situation and Peace.

Farragut's Departure from Cronstadt.

Election Triumphs of the Prussian Radicals.

The Holy Land Excursionists Presented to the Czar.

PEACE ASSURANCES.

French Importal Circular on the Continental

Situation.
PARIS, Sept. 1, 1867. The Marquis de Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, has addressed a circular despatch to the arts in regard to the existing relations of the gove ment with the other Continental Powers.

Alluding to recent events, and particularly to the o ference held at Salzburg. M. Moustier declares that this picious meeting of the Emperors of France and Aus tria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the main sauce of peace in Europe.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG

Departure of the United States Squadros from Cronstadt. St. Paterssung, Sept. 1, 1867.

The visit of Admiral Farragut to 8t Petersburg which has been a series of ovations for the distinguished The United States squadron, headed by the flat

Franklin, with Admiral Farragut on board, sailed from Cronstadt to-day. As the fleet passed out of the harbo salutes were fired from the fortifications, and were re turned from the Franklin and the other American

GERMAN CONSOLIDATION.

The Berlin Elections for the Confederated

The elections which were held in this city on Saturday for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation, resulted in the success of the candidates of the radical party.

THE HOLY LAND EXCURSIONISTS.

Imperial Consolution After the Troubles in

St. Parenssuno, Sept. 1, 1867. The American steamer Quaker City, Captain Duncan

On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are spending the summer in the Crimes, and were warmly well to Russia by their Majesties.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANKFORT BOURSE-FRANKFORF, Sept. 1-77% for the issue of 1862.

BY STEAMSHIP TO AUGUST 20. The German mail steamship Hansa, Captain Von August, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing

A crowded meeting of trades and Reform branch legates of England was held August 19, in London when Mr. Beales, the chairman, took fitting occasion to congratulate the delegates upon the Reform bill having received the royal assent, and upon the withdrawal of the Parks bill. A proposition which originated with the Executive Council of the League some time since—that

ales, arrived at Dordrecht August 18, to continue their

rt, London, August 19, the following West Indian es tates were sold by auction:--The "Goat Hill," or Beivi-dere estate, in the island of St. Christopher, containing 192 acres, sold for £1,900, subject to the interest of the ant; the "Pearis" estate, in the island of Grenada, c1.500 : "Madey's" estate, in the same island, containing 262 acres, sold for £1,750; the "Bocage" estate, in four last named estates were the first estates in the island of Grenada which have been sold under the Enared Estates acts. The sale of the "Woodstock" was adjourned.

The Scotch Working Tailors' Conference at Aberdeen

closed, and on Saturday, August 17, a grand muster of the trade took place. The members of the amaigama-tion met in the quadrangle of Marischal College. About mer, and, headed by a band, marched to the place of rendezvous. Other towns were represented, and altended when there to pass some resolutions regarding tewart, addressed the large gathering. He said:-

Stewart, addressed the large gathering. He said:

An effort has already been made to extend the suffrage to the working classes, and so soon as it is extended it will afford us an opportunity of sending the representatives to Parliament who will represent the labor question. All other questions and all other subjects and interests are paid attention to in the House of Commons, but in regard to the labor question, the laborers have no voice in the British House of Commons, and the master tailors of Scotland would wish and are attempting to introduce the same into their legislation, that the operatives have no voice in the making of the laws by which they are to be governed.

A despatch from Paris of the 19th of August says:

It is still believed that M de Mountier's term of office

It is still believed that M. de Moustier's term of off is drawing to its close. Should Drouyn de Lhuys repli him it would be a most warlike indication.

nim it would be a most warlike indication.

The Kreus Zeitung of Berlin energetically denies that
there is the least foundation for the report of an
approaching interview at Cobleniz between the Emperor

their voices in a higher and more aggressive tone than they for some time past have used, and this is attributed

and Empress of France were received on their arrival at Augsburg, on their way to Salaburg, with both favora-ble and unfavorable demonstrations. A later despatch says :-

The Emperor and Empress of France arrived at Munich at soon on the 18th, accompanied by the King of Bavaria. After a stay of ten minutes they left for Sainary. They were greated with acclamations by the crowd outside the station, the station itself being kept closed.

Signor Rattazzi returned to Plorence with the reyal ament to the Church Property bill.

The King of Italy was to arrive in Florence on August.

18 and receive Sir A. Paget, who would present his credentials as English representative at the Italian Court.

The mail reports from Sicily are deplorable. Cholern appeared in Palermo with great violence.

A jbattalion of French treeps lets Perpignan for the Spanish frontier to prevent help being afforded to the Spanish provincial insurgents from France.

The Prussian corvetice Hertha and Meduca, after hav-

ing received the two iron-clad frigates which are being constructed in the Thames for the Prussian government, will not return to Kiel, as was expected, but proceed to

the Pirmus, and remain there during the winter The Hungarian government confiscated at the frontier nine thousand needle guns, sent from Berlin to Belgrade. Hungary is willing to contribute twenty-eight and a

half per cent of the amount required for the expenditure of the whole empire of Austria as rounited. The applications for shares in the Hungarian Credit Bank amounted, up to August 19, to 136,000,000 floring n Vienea, and in Pesth to 8,000,000, and as it is expected that 6,000,000 more will there be subscribed for, the total amount of subscriptions will then reach 150,000,000

Count Maltke H. Vitfeld, the Danish Minister in Paris, arrived in Copenhagen, and was received in special audience by the King.

Certain French journalists, on a visit to Copenhagen, have published a farewell address, in which they express their confidence in a close alliance between reach and Danish nations.

The Austrian Consul General in Hamburg received the ecessary instructions for forwarding to their hor former soldiers of the Mexican Legion, expected to ar-

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in Constantinople. The Sultan of Turkey sent thirteen Arab horses as a present to the Emperor Napoleon, and eleven to the Emperor of Austria. Of the Arab horses sent to Europe three are intended for the Prince of Wales, one for the three are intended for the Francisco personages.

Duke of Beaufort, and others for various personages.

Bank of Constantinople had is

The Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople had is hand the sum of 403,400 live to meet the next payment for the foreign loan and general debt.

Intelligence from Athens states that the Cretan in surrectionary government notified the fereign consuls of its intention to usue letters of marque for the equip-ment of privateers. The Cretan privateers were to carry The removal of the Cretan families from the island be the French, Russian and Italian vessels continued. The from Sphakia. Omar Pasha was greatly dissatisfied at the removal of the Crotan families, and had arked per mission to leave the island and return to Constantinopie The latest accounts from the different countries of

reals. The firms of Baring, of Loudon, and Hope, of Amsterdam, have been intrusted with the conversion of

Intelligence has been received at Shanghae from Japan that the Dutch Minister had been fired at by a se in Jeddo, but sustained no injury. The a sin had not been arrested.

July report:—The telegraph line has greatly improved in its working during the last fortnight, but five miles been destroyed by a storm. Double rates are in future to be charged on all messages from Kurrachee to Great Britain and France, containing groups of figures, when the commodity to which they refer is not specified. The argest viaduct over the Chone Shau (?) incline, one hum dred and sixty feet high, has given way through faulty construction, and two trains thereby parrowly escape destruction. During May over 89,000,000 posnds of cotton, to the value of upwards of £3,381,000, have been shipped from Bombay.

BRITISH REFORM.

John Bright on Vote by Ballot-The Pature Work of the League.

The following letters has recently been received by Mr. E. Beales, the President of the Reform League, in reply to the announcement that the League would use its organization, consisting of four hundred and thirty branches, for the ourposes of registratios, educating the people in the use of the vote, and promet-ing the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced liberal principles.

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FROM JOIN BRIGHT.

MY DEAR MR. BEALES—I am glad to see that it is not intended to di-continue the organization and inhors of the Reform Leaves, although so great a step has been gained in the extension of the suffrage. On that branch of the question of reform I presume you will not feel it necessary now to agitate further, so far as the baroughs are concerned.

But the concession of a wide franchine is most informable so long as the security of the ballot is desired. As a unarrangement of the ballot is perfect, and, if on their ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident is would leasen expenses at elections, greatly dissinguish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively provaits, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral y. I have a very strong conviction on a li hope all our friends throughout the opt the ballot as the next great question f llot as the next grea

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

construed into the countries of the interest ambassedors? Then the interview assumes all the quence of a diplomatic conference. Or are they me as famille, simply with their Empresses and so the Princes of the blood? Then it is a title-d-title.